

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
1 July 2004 (01.07.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/055750 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G08B 17/10**,
.H02H 1/06

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/AU2003/001684

(22) International Filing Date:
18 December 2003 (18.12.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
2002953417 18 December 2002 (18.12.2002) AU

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **GER-
ARD INDUSTRIES PTY LTD** [AU/AU]; 12 Park Ter-
race, Bowden, South Australia 5004 (AU).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **COOK, Quentin,**

David [AU/AU]; 256 Napier Street, Strathmore, Victoria
3041 (AU). **KELLY, Neale, Terrens** [AU/AU]; 3 Fiona
Court, Mooroolbark, Victoria 3138 (AU). **DAVIES, Paul,**
Edward [AU/AU]; 9 Trefoil Street, Fern Tree Gully, Vic-
toria 3156 (AU).

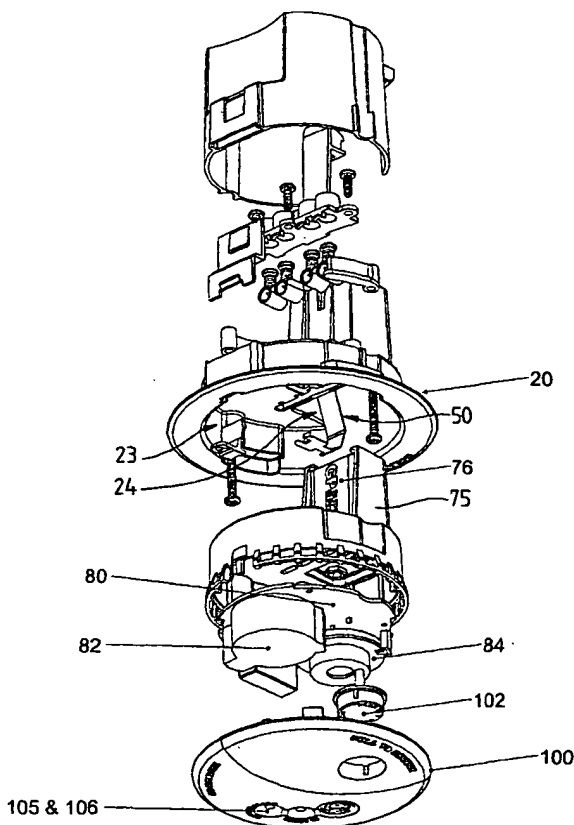
(74) Agent: **MADDERNS**; Level 1, 64 Hindmarsh Square,
Adelaide, South Australia 5000 (AU).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR,
CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DETECTOR ASSEMBLY SUITED TO SMOKE ALARMS



(57) Abstract: A detector assembly (10) powered by mains electricity and an elongate backup battery (76) is disclosed. The assembly includes: a ceiling mountable base (10) having a body defining a downwardly opening socket (24); a detector module (20) having a battery support portion (75) for holding the battery (76) in a vertical orientation, the module (20) receivable by the socket (24); a quick connection means for mechanically and electrically connecting the module (20) to the base (10); and shutter (50) mounted to the base (10). The shutter (50) prevents operation of the quick connection means when no vertical battery (76) is installed within the module (20). The quick connection means comprises co-operable pairs of conductors. The conductor pairs transmit power from the base (10) to the module (20). The pairs of conductors each comprise a stud conductor mounted to the base (10) and a forked conductor mounted to the module (20).



Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Published:

— *with international search report*

DETECTOR ASSEMBLY SUITED TO SMOKE ALARMS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to alarm and/or detector assemblies such as smoke alarms and in particular to smoke alarms having a battery back up to a mains electricity power supply.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

10 Smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms are typically mounted at various locations around a house or other buildings to detect dangerous air quality conditions that may arise as a result of fire and give an alarm signal. Such alarm units must be highly reliable so that the alarm can detect conditions invisible to the human senses when the occupants of the building are asleep. Domestic smoke
15 alarms in the past have typically been powered by a battery that gave about one year of normal operation. No connection to the mains circuit was made. Recent changes to regulations in many countries have mandated the use of fixed wiring to provide mains power combined with battery back up for loss of mains power in smoke alarms.

20

 Most mains power smoke alarms found in Australia, having battery back up systems, use a plug in connector with a small flexible cable (flex) that requires a further termination box for connection usually fixed above the ceiling. This arrangement is not desirable for the installer as he/she is required to fix the terminal
25 connection means to a fixing point as is required by the wiring rules, this usually necessitates entering the roof cavity, plus the extra cost to purchase the junction box.

 The small connector plug and separate terminal housing referred to above is used in many countries around the world. The problem with this method of
30 termination is the requirement for a separate terminal connection means plus the

plug can get knocked out of its connection when insulation batts or the like are pulled over the smoke alarm. The cable length may also not reach a fixing point for the terminal box. In this case the electrician has to make a fixing point closer to the
5 smoke alarm.

Other smoke alarms in the market have integrated the terminals within their mounting plates, but with the addition of terminals and the conventional layout of components such as the battery position the alarm becomes large and bulky making
10 it less commercially acceptable. Batteries also require replacement annually, hence a simple means is required to allow the battery replacement. The alarm must also prevent the user from connection to the mains circuit without the battery fitted. Many designs for battery removal are available on the market. Most have complicated door mechanism that hide the battery some have complicated switching
15 that allow the user to keep the mains connection but isolate the sense electronics when the battery door is open. In most cases the battery is hidden and is difficult for impaired persons to remove or understand how removal is achieved.

It is an object of the invention to overcome at least some of the problems
20 outlined above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a detector assembly powered by mains electricity and an elongate backup battery, the assembly
25 comprising:

a ceiling mountable base having: a body defining a downwardly opening socket, a mouth within the socket for receiving a portion of the battery, and a means of connecting to the mains electricity;

a detector module having a battery support portion for holding the battery in
30 a vertical orientation, the module receivable by the socket;

a quick connection means for mechanically connecting the detector module to the base;

5 a quick connection means for electrically connecting the detector module to the base, the electrical connection supplying power from the power supply means to the module; and

a lockout means arranged to prevent operation of at least the mechanical quick connection means when no battery is installed within the detector module.

10 Preferably the lockout means comprises:

a blocking member pivotally mounted to the module for rotation from a blocking position to a retracted position; and

a biasing means for biasing the blocking member into its blocking position when no battery is installed within the detector module.

15

Preferably the assembly is for use with a standard nine volt battery having an end face with a pair of projecting spaced apart snap connectors,

wherein the battery support portion comprises a pair of standard upwardly facing snap connectors arranged and constructed to engage the snap connectors of the battery.

20

Preferably the blocking member comprises an upwardly extending leg joined to a foot, the foot having a battery face engaging portion, the engaging portion located adjacent the snap connectors of the battery support portion,

25 wherein the engaging portion is displaced and held down by the face of the battery when the battery is installed thereby holding the blocking member into its retracted position.

Preferably the biasing means comprises a spring, for instance, a coil spring.

30

Preferably the means of connecting to the mains electricity comprises:
at least two terminals for receiving electrical wiring.

- 5 Preferably each terminal comprises:
 a body defining a cylindrical recess for receiving a mains wire and defining a
stud conductor; and
 a screw threadably received within a taped hole through the body into the
cylindrical recess,
10 wherein, in use, the screw clamps the wire in place within the cylindrical
recess and power is transmitted from the wire into the body and out through the
stud to the module.

- Preferably the quick connection means comprises at least two co-operable
15 pairs of conductors, in use the conductor pairs transmitting power from the base to
the detector module, the pairs of conductors each comprising:
 the stud conductor; and
 a forked conductor mounted to the module,
 wherein the conductors are mutually shaped and constructed so as to provide
20 sufficient mechanical holding strength to support the module against gravity.

 Preferably each forked conductor comprises two spaced apart resilient prongs,
the prongs biased towards each other to grip the stud.

- 25 Preferably the forked conductors are constructed from phosphor bronze.

 According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a detector
assembly powered by mains electricity and a backup battery, the assembly
comprising:

- 30 a ceiling mountable base having: a body defining a downwardly opening

socket, and a means of connecting to the mains electricity;

a detector module having a battery support portion, the module receivable by the socket;

5 a quick connection means for mechanically connecting the detector module to the base;

a quick connection means for electrically connecting the detector module to the base; and

a lockout means having a shutter mounted to the base,

10 wherein the lockout means prevents operation of at least the mechanical quick connection means when no battery is installed within the detector module.

Preferably the battery support portion is arranged and constructed to hold a battery such that it protrudes upwards to engage the shutter mounted to the base.

15

Preferably the body of the base defines an mouth for receiving a portion of the battery.

Preferably the body of the base defines an aperture positioned adjacent the mouth, the aperture providing a path through which the mechanical quick connection means can operate.

20

Preferably the shutter comprises:

25 a leg having an upper end and a lower end, the upper end connected to an upper end of the mouth; and

a foot connected to the lower end of the leg, the foot having a blocking portion, the blocking portion extending over the aperture so as to block the path through which the quick connection means operates when the shutter is in the closed position.

30

Preferably the means of connecting to the mains electricity comprises:
at least two terminals for receiving electrical wiring.

- 5 Preferably each terminal comprises:
 a body defining a cylindrical recess for receiving a mains wire and defining a
stud conductor; and
 a screw threadably received within a taped hole through the body into the
cylindrical recess,
10 wherein, in use, the screw clamps the wire in place within the cylindrical
recess and power is transmitted from the wire into the body and out through the
stud conductor to the module.

- Preferably the quick connection means for mechanically connecting the
15 detector module to the socket and the quick connection means for electrically
connecting the detector module to the socket are a single quick connection means.

- Preferably the quick connection means comprises at least two co-operable
pairs of conductors, in use the conductor pairs transmitting power from the base to
20 the detector module, the pairs of conductors each comprising:
 the stud conductor; and
 a forked conductor mounted to the module,
 wherein the conductors are mutually shaped and constructed so as to provide
sufficient mechanical holding strength to support the module against gravity.

- 25 Preferably each forked conductor comprises two spaced apart resilient prongs,
the prongs biased towards each other to grip the stud.

Preferably the forked conductors are constructed from phosphor bronze.

Preferably the body is shaped to define a post the inside of which forms the mouth.

- 5 Preferably the post has a recess for receiving a cable tie to facilitate retention of a mains electrical cable.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

- 10 A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying representations in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an assembled detector assembly according to a first embodiment of the invention.

- 15 Figure 2 is a top perspective view of a ceiling mountable base component of the detector assembly of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a similar view to that of Figure 2 but with the hinged cover in an open position.

Figure 4 shows the assembly of Figure 1 in a disassembled perspective view.

- 20 Figure 5 shows an underside view of the ceiling mountable base shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 6 shows an exploded top perspective view of the assembly of Figure 1.

Figure 7 shows an underside perspective exploded view of assembly of Figure 1.

- 25 Figure 8 shows a perspective view of a component of the detector module component shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 9 shows a perspective view of a component of both the detector module and the base shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 10 and 11 show an underside perspective view of the socket of Figure 5 in respective locked out and unlocked out conditions.

Figure 12 shows a cutaway cross sectional perspective view of the detector assembly shown in Figure 4.

Figure 13 shows a perspective view of components of the detector assembly as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 14 shows a cut away cross-section perspective view of a detector assembly according to a second embodiment of the invention in a partially assembled form.

Figure 15 is a similar view to that of figure 14 but shows the detector assembly in a fully assembled state with a battery installed.

Referring to Figure 1, a low profile smoke detector assembly 10 according to a first embodiment of the invention is shown. The detector assembly 10 comprises two main components, a ceiling mountable base 20 and a plug in detector module 70.

Referring to Figure 4, the base 20 has a body 22 defining a downwardly opening socket 23 and a mouth 24 within the socket 23 for receiving a portion of a backup battery 76.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, it can be seen that the base 20 is mountable in a ceiling through a circular cut out using mounting arms 25. Mounting arms 25 rotate about mounting screws 26. A cover 35 is mounted about a hinge 36 to double insulate the terminal area in the roof cavity. The top cover 35 includes a break out area 37 for up to three additional cables. Upright portion or post 39 is provided by body 22 to enable secure connection of the power supply cable using a cable tie 12 as is shown in Figures 1 and 12. The same post 39 forms the mouth 24 for receiving a portion of the battery 76.

Referring to Figures 10 and 12, it can be seen that the body 22 of the base 20 defines an aperture 27 position adjacent the mouth 24. The aperture 27 provides a path for electrical connection between the detector module 70 and the base 20.

A means of connecting the assembly 10 to mains electricity is provided by four terminals A E N I (Active, Earth, Neutral, Interconnect). The terminals are arranged in line making wiring easy as is shown in Figures 3, 9 and 12. The diameter of the terminals 31, 32, 33 and 34 is preferably five millimeters. Connection of wiring to these terminals is made easy by the fact that the top cover 35 can flip open 180 degrees giving clear access to the terminal area as is shown in Figure 3. Referring to Figure 13, the construction of each of the terminals 31, 32, 33 and 34 can be seen. For instance, terminal 31 comprises a body 36 that defines a cylindrical recess for receiving a mains wire and a screw 38 threadable received within a tapped hole through the body 36 into the cylindrical recess. A stud conductor 41 is also defined by the body 36. In use, the screw 38 clamps the wire in place within the cylindrical recess and power is transmitted from the wire into the body 36 and out through the stud conductor 41 to the detector module 70.

Referring to Figure 4, it can be seen that the detector module 70 has a battery support portion 75 that holds the battery 76 in a vertical orientation extending away from and protruding from the body of the detector module 70. In other embodiments of the invention the battery may be mounted on its side with one side extending away from the body of the detector module.

A quick connection means for mechanically and electrically connecting the detector module 70 to the base 20 is provided. The quick connection means comprises at least two cooperable pairs of conductors, in use the conductor pairs transmitting power from the base 20 to the detector module 70. The pairs of conductors are most clearly shown in Figures 12 and 13. They are mutually shaped and constructed so as to provide sufficient mechanical holding strength to support the module against gravity.

In another embodiment of the invention, quick connection means for mechanical connection and for electrical connection may be separate.

5 More specifically, each of the cooperable pairs of conductors comprises a stud conductor, such as the stud conductor 41 shown in Figure 13, and a forked conductor, such as a conductor 91 shown in the same Figure. Forked conductor 91 has a pair of spaced apart resilient prongs 91' that are biased towards each other and are disposed on opposite sides of the stud 41 thereby gripping the stud 41. The slot
10 formed between each pair of prongs ensures that contact with the corresponding stud is achieved in spite of height differences arising from manufacturing tolerance variations.

The lockout means is arranged to prevent operation of the above described
15 connection means when no battery is installed within the detector module 70. The lockout means includes a shutter 50 mounted to the base 20 as shown in Figures 5, 10 and 11. The construction of the shutter is best seen in Figure 10. Figure 10 shows that the shutter includes a leg 54 having an upper end 56 connected to an upper end 29 of the mouth 24. A foot 53 is connected to the lower end 58 of the leg 54. The foot 53 has
20 a blocking portion, the blocking portion extending over the aperture 27 so as to block the path through which the quick connection means operates when the shutter is in its closed position as shown in Figure 10. In this position, cut outs 52 are not aligned with the row of terminal studs 41, 42, 43 and 44 and therefore the central forked conductors 92 and 93 are mechanically blocked from engaging the studs 42 and 43.

25

The shutter 50 is shaped and positioned such that when a battery 76 is installed in the detector module 70, as is shown in Figure 4, the battery 76 will displace it as the detector module 70 is inserted up into the base 20. This is best seen in the cutaway view of Figure 12. The upper part of the battery 76 engages the leg 54
30 of the shutter 50 before the top of the forked conductor 92 reaches the cut out area 52.

The cut out area 52 is in the position shown in Figure 11 by the time the forked conductor 92 is about to pass through towards the terminal stud 42.

5 It can be seen that electrical connection between the detector module 70 and the ceiling mountable base 20 is made via linear connection rather than by a plug in terminal or a rotating connection as is commonly used in other smoke detector systems.

10 The printed circuit board 80 housed within the detector module 70 is shown in Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9. Referring to Figure 8, a sensor 82 is shown. In this embodiment of the invention the sensor 82 is a smoke sensor. However, in other applications, a carbon monoxide or other type of detector may be fitted. A horn 84 is provided to produce a loud warning signal. Conventional red and green LEDs 85 and 86 are
15 provided together with light pipes 105 and 106 (light pipes shown in Figures 4 and 6). A push-to-test button 102 is provided as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Figure 9 shows how the battery 76 simply engages battery contacts 81. The terminals 31, 32, 33 and 34, although shown in Figure 9 for clarity of illustration, are
20 in fact located within the ceiling mountable base 20. Thus Figure 9 shows how the terminal 31, 32, 33 and 34 engage with the contact tabs 91, 92, 93 and 94 when the detector module 70 is installed with a battery 76 within the ceiling mountable base 20.

25 A second embodiment of the invention is shown in figures 14 and 15. This embodiment of the invention is similar to the first embodiment of the invention described above except for the lockout means. Referring to figure 14 and 15, it can be seen that the lockout means for the second embodiment of the invention comprises a blocking member 120 pivotably mounted to the module 70 for rotation from a
30 blocking position to a retracted position. The blocking member is shown in its

blocking position in figure 14 and its retracted position in figure 15. The lockout means also comprises a biasing means in the form of a spring 128 positioned within recess 28 for biasing the blocking member 120 into its blocking position when no
5 batteries are installed within the detector module as shown figure 14. The spring 128 is clearly shown in figure 15, but has been omitted from figure 14 for clarity.

With this embodiment of the invention, the battery contact 81 of the first embodiment of the invention has been replaced with standard snap connectors 181
10 as shown in figure 14. These snap connectors engage with the standard projecting spaced apart snap connectors mounted on the end face of a standard knife or battery.

Referring again to figure 14, the blocking member 120 comprises an upwardly extending leg 122 joined to a foot 124, the foot having a battery face engaging portion
15 126 located adjacent snap connectors 181 of the battery support portion. Referring to figure 15 it can be seen that the engaging portion 126 is displaced and held down by the face 77 of the battery 76 when the battery 76 is installed, thereby holding the blocking member 120 into its retracted position. In this retracted position, the leg 122 of the blocking member 120 is adjacent and parallel to the battery 76 allowing it to
20 enter the mouth within the base 20.

It can be seen that the above described detector assemblies 10 both provide a compact low profile smoke detector that is easy to install by an electrical contractor.

25 While the present invention has been described in terms of a preferred embodiment in order to facilitate better understanding of the invention, it should be appreciated that various modifications can be made without departing from the principals of the invention. Therefore, the invention should be understood to include all such modifications within its scope.

THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A detector assembly powered by mains electricity and an elongate backup
5 battery, the assembly comprising:

a ceiling mountable base having: a body defining a downwardly opening
socket, a mouth within the socket for receiving a portion of the battery, and a means
of connecting to the mains electricity;

a detector module having a battery support portion for holding the battery in
10 a vertical orientation, the module receivable by the socket;

a quick connection means for mechanically connecting the detector module to
the base;

a quick connection means for electrically connecting the detector module to
the base, the electrical connection supplying power from the power supply means to
15 the module; and

a lockout means arranged to prevent operation of at least the mechanical
quick connection means when no battery is installed within the detector module.

2. An assembly as claimed in claim 1 wherein the lockout means comprises:

20 a blocking member pivotally mounted to the module for rotation from a
blocking position to a retracted position; and

a biasing means for biasing the blocking member into its blocking position
when no battery is installed within the detector module.

25 3. An assembly as claimed in claim 2 for use with a standard nine volt battery
having an end face with a pair of projecting spaced apart snap connectors,

wherein the battery support portion comprises a pair of standard upwardly
facing snap connectors arranged and constructed to engage the snap connectors of
the battery.

4. An assembly as claimed in claim 3 wherein the blocking member comprises an upwardly extending leg joined to a foot, the foot having a battery face engaging portion, the engaging portion located adjacent the snap connectors of the battery support portion,

wherein the engaging portion is displaced and held down by the face of the battery when the battery is installed thereby holding the blocking member into its retracted position.

5. An assembly as claimed in claim 4 wherein the biasing means comprises a spring.

6. An assembly as claimed in claim 5 wherein the means of connecting to the mains electricity comprises:

at least two terminals for receiving electrical wiring.

7. An assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein each terminal comprises:

a body defining a cylindrical recess for receiving a mains wire and defining a stud conductor; and

a screw threadably received within a taped hole through the body into the cylindrical recess,

wherein, in use, the screw clamps the wire in place within the cylindrical recess and power is transmitted from the wire into the body and out through the stud to the module.

8. An assembly as claimed in claim 7 wherein the quick connection means comprises at least two co-operable pairs of conductors, in use the conductor pairs transmitting power from the base to the detector module, the pairs of conductors each comprising:

the stud conductor; and

a forked conductor mounted to the module,

wherein the conductors are mutually shaped and constructed so as to provide
5 sufficient mechanical holding strength to support the module against gravity.

9. An assembly as claimed in claim 8 wherein each forked conductor comprises
two spaced apart resilient prongs, the prongs biased towards each other to grip the
stud.

10. An assembly as claimed in claim 9 wherein the forked conductors are
constructed from phosphor bronze.

11. A detector assembly powered by mains electricity and a backup battery, the
15 assembly comprising:

a ceiling mountable base having: a body defining a downwardly opening
socket, and a means of connecting to the mains electricity;

a detector module having a battery support portion, the module receivable by
the socket;

20 a quick connection means for mechanically connecting the detector module to
the base;

a quick connection means for electrically connecting the detector module to
the base; and

a lockout means having a shutter mounted to the base,

25 wherein the lockout means prevents operation of at least the mechanical quick
connection means when no battery is installed within the detector module.

12. An assembly as claimed in claim 11 wherein the battery support portion is
arranged and constructed to hold a battery such that it protrudes upwards to engage

the shutter mounted to the base.

13. An assembly as claimed in claim 12 wherein the body of the base defines an
5 mouth for receiving a portion of the battery.

14. An assembly as claimed in claim 13 wherein the body of the base defines an
aperture positioned adjacent the mouth, the aperture providing a path through
which the mechanical quick connection means can operate.
10

15. An assembly as claimed in claim 14 wherein the shutter comprises:
a leg having an upper end and a lower end, the upper end connected to an
upper end of the mouth; and
a foot connected to the lower end of the leg, the foot having a blocking
15 portion, the blocking portion extending over the aperture so as to block the path
through which the quick connection means operates when the shutter is in the closed
position.

16. An assembly as claimed in claim 15 wherein the means of connecting to the
20 mains electricity comprises:
at least two terminals for receiving electrical wiring.

17. An assembly as claimed in claim 16 wherein each terminal comprises:
a body defining a cylindrical recess for receiving a mains wire and defining a
25 stud conductor; and
a screw threadably received within a taped hole through the body into the
cylindrical recess,
wherein, in use, the screw clamps the wire in place within the cylindrical
recess and power is transmitted from the wire into the body and out through the
30

stud conductor to the module.

18. An assembly as claimed in claim 17 wherein the quick connection means for
5 mechanically connecting the detector module to the socket and the quick connection
means for electrically connecting the detector module to the socket are a single quick
connection means.

19. An assembly as claimed in claim 18 wherein the quick connection means
10 comprises at least two co-operable pairs of conductors, in use the conductor pairs
transmitting power from the base to the detector module, the pairs of conductors
each comprising:

the stud conductor; and

a forked conductor mounted to the module,

15 wherein the conductors are mutually shaped and constructed so as to provide
sufficient mechanical holding strength to support the module against gravity.

20. An assembly as claimed in claim 19 wherein each forked conductor comprises
two spaced apart resilient prongs, the prongs biased towards each other to grip the
20 stud.

21. An assembly as claimed in claim 20 wherein the forked conductors are
constructed from phosphor bronze.

25 22. An assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 21 wherein the body is
shaped to define a post the inside of which forms the mouth.

23. An assembly as claimed in claim 22 wherein the post has a recess for receiving
a cable tie to facilitate retention of a mains electrical cable.

24. A detector assembly powered by mains electricity and a backup battery substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in figures 1 to 13.

5

25. A detector assembly powered by mains electricity and a backup battery substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings 14 to 15.

1/15

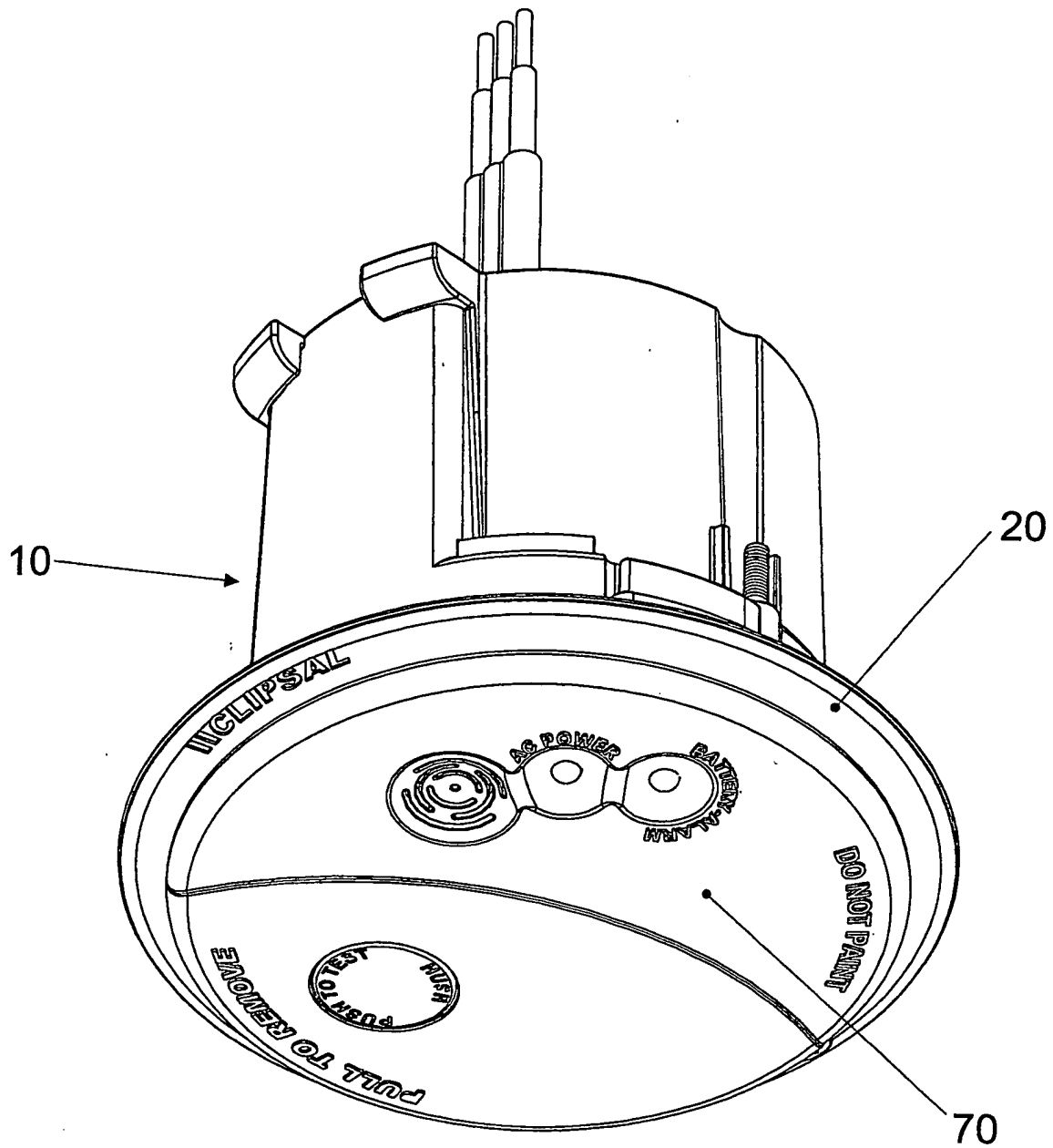
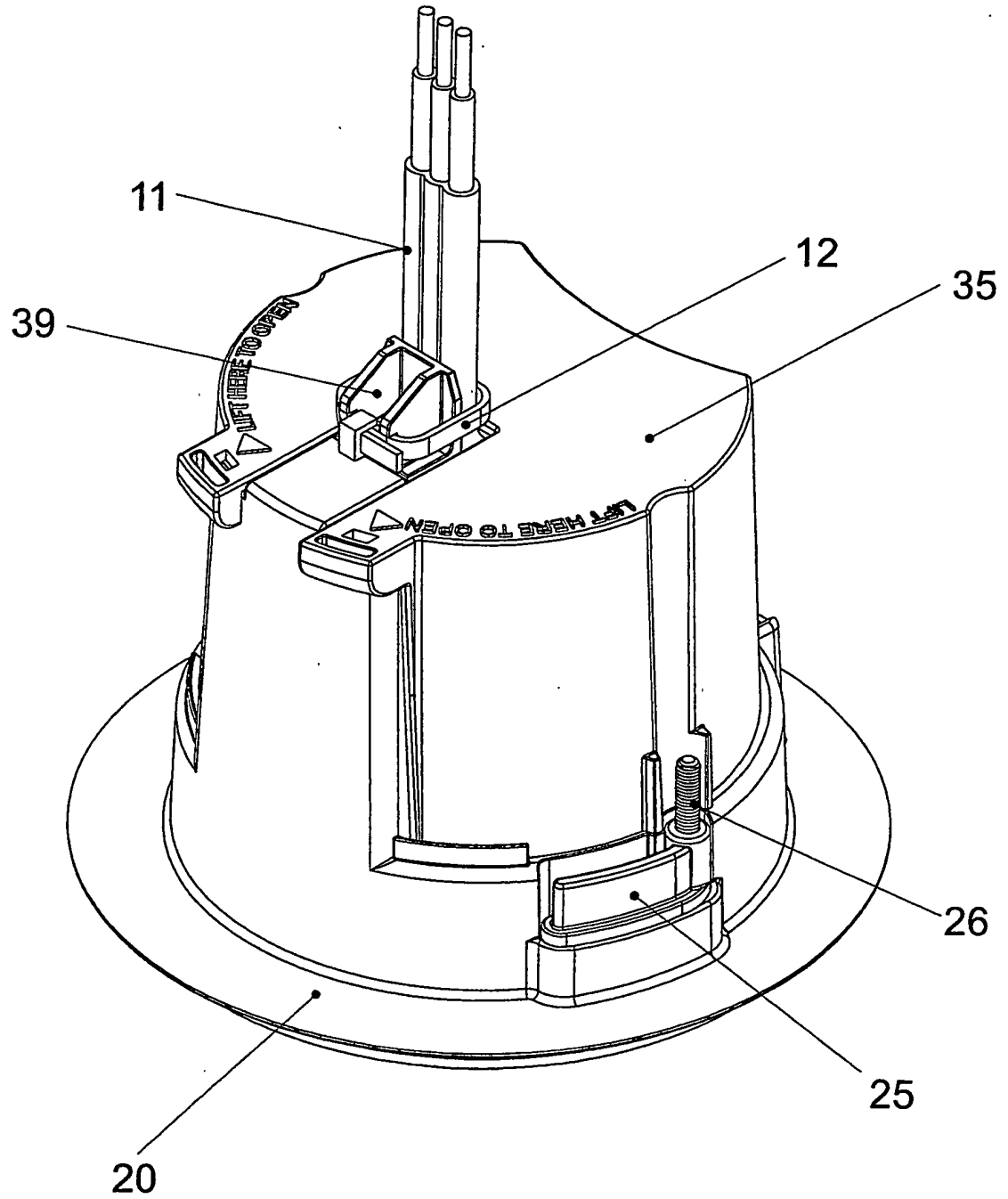
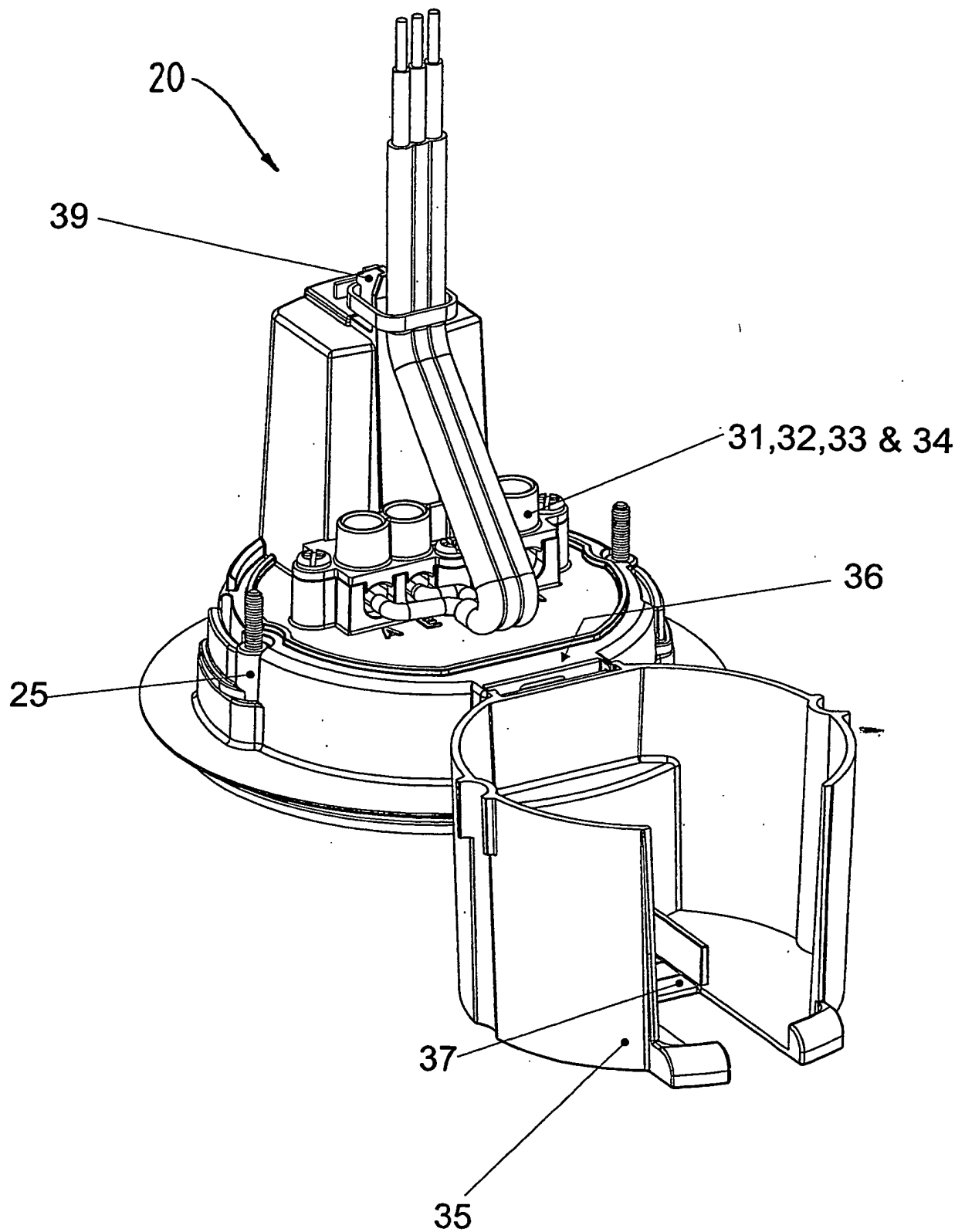


Fig 1

2/15

Fig 2

3/15

Fig 3

4/15

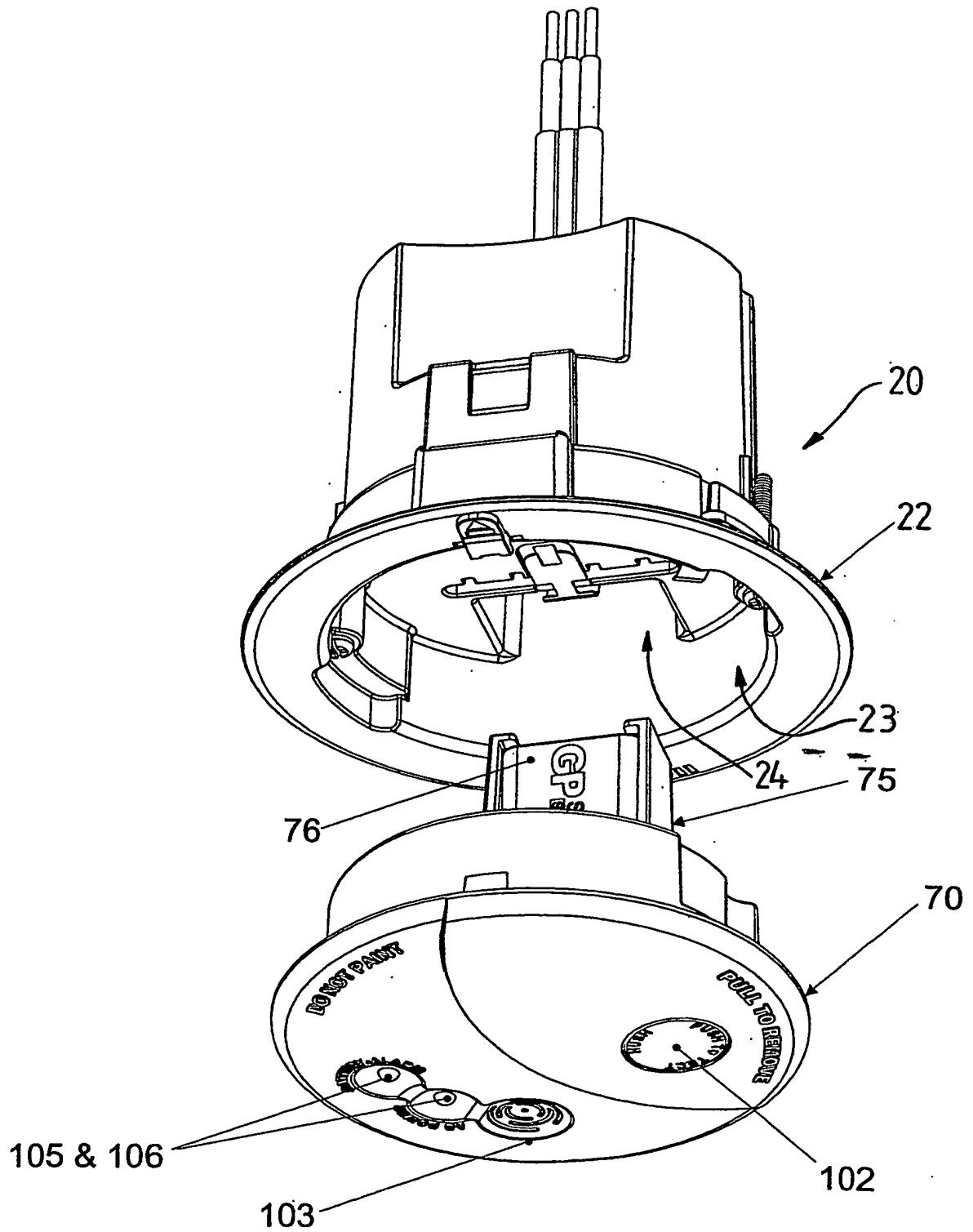
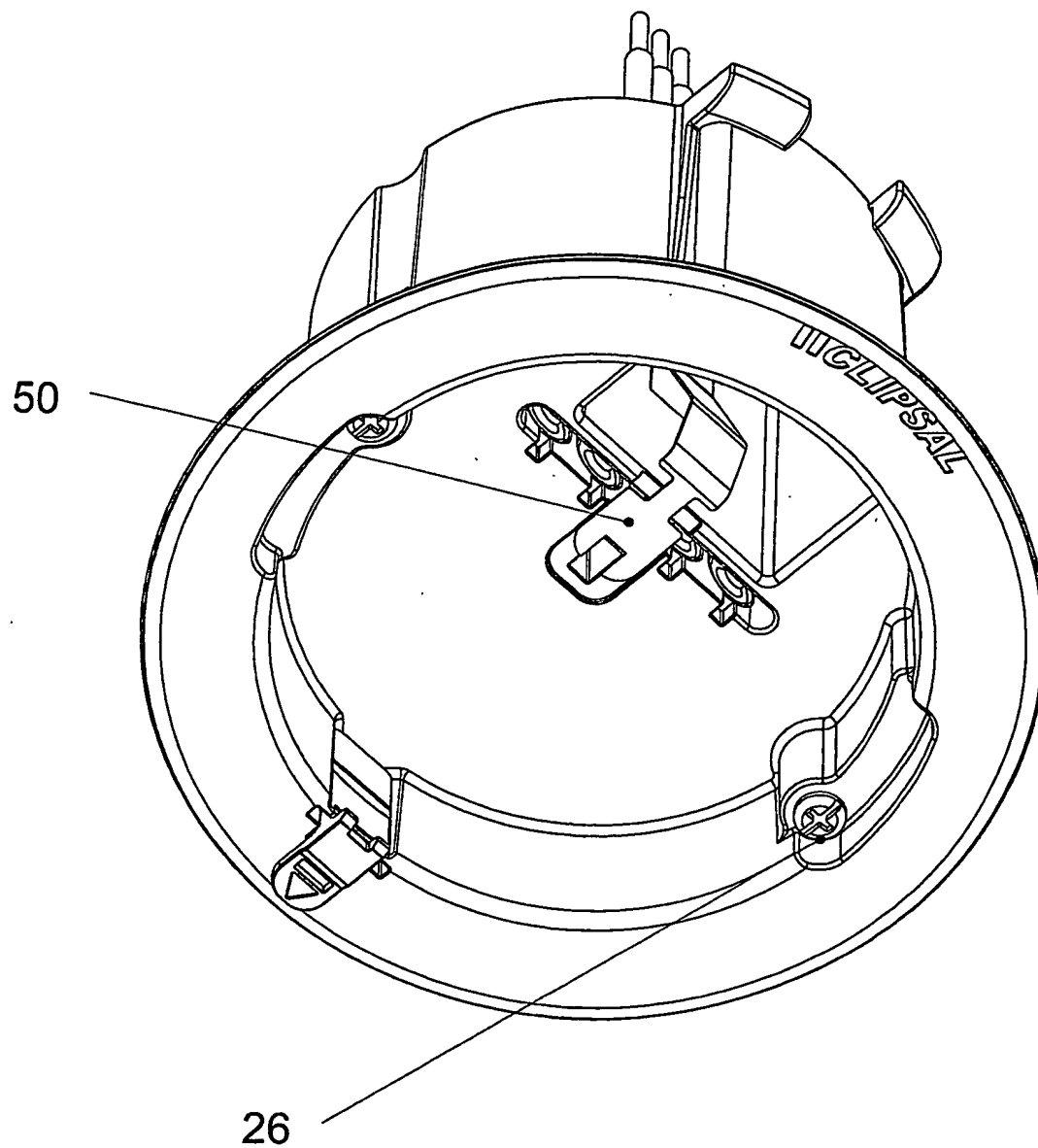


Fig 4

5/15

Fig 5

6/15

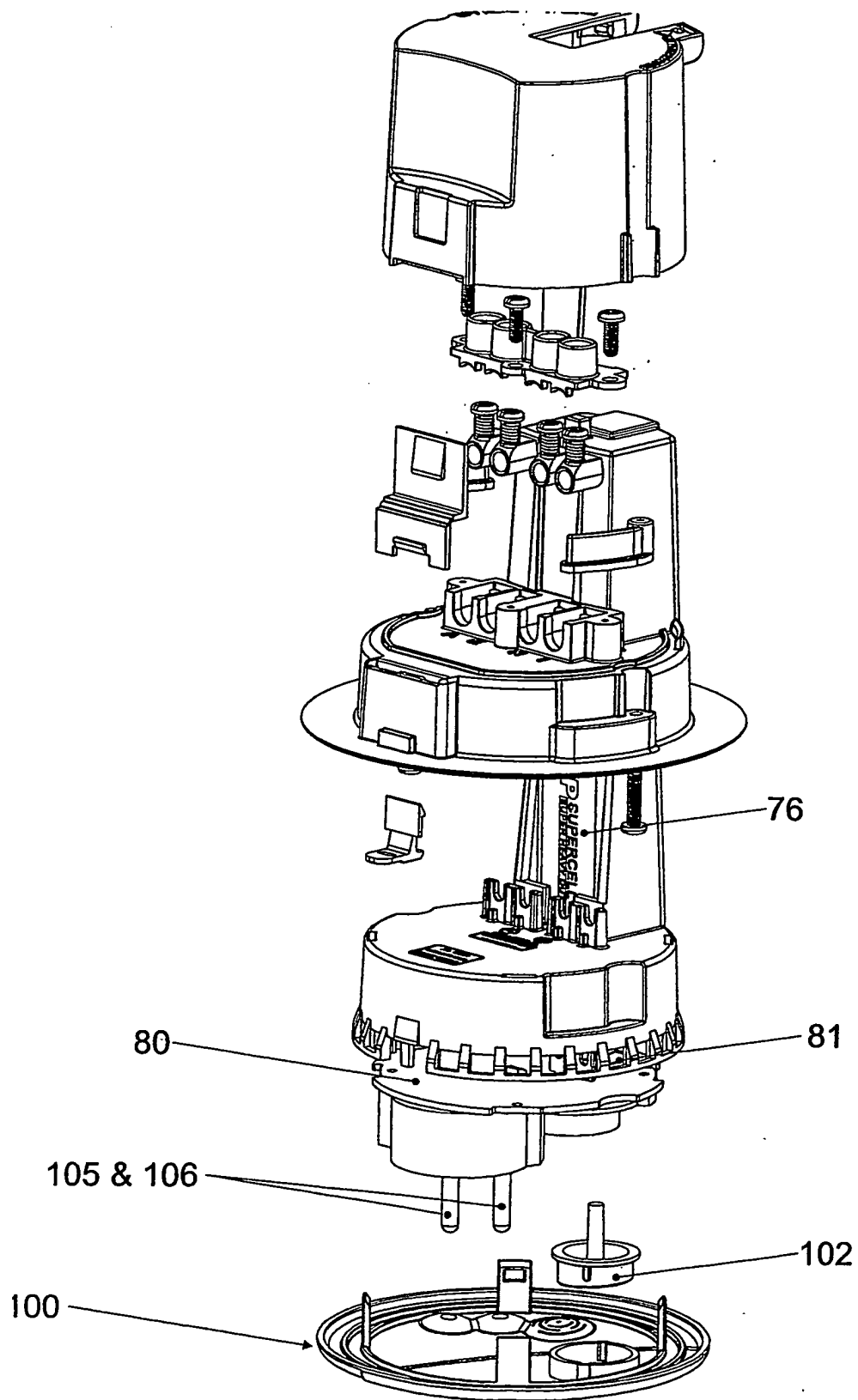


Fig 6

7/15

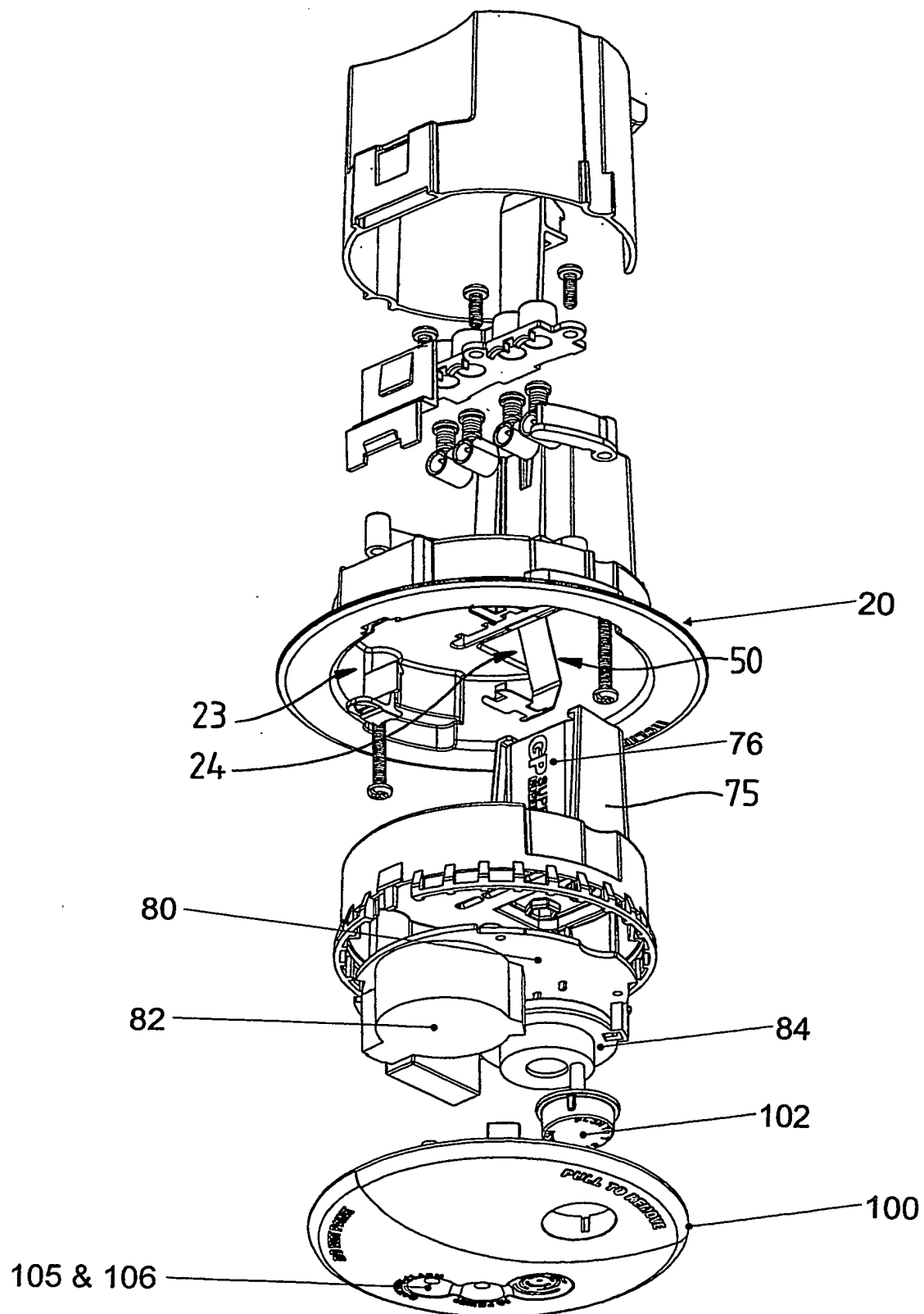
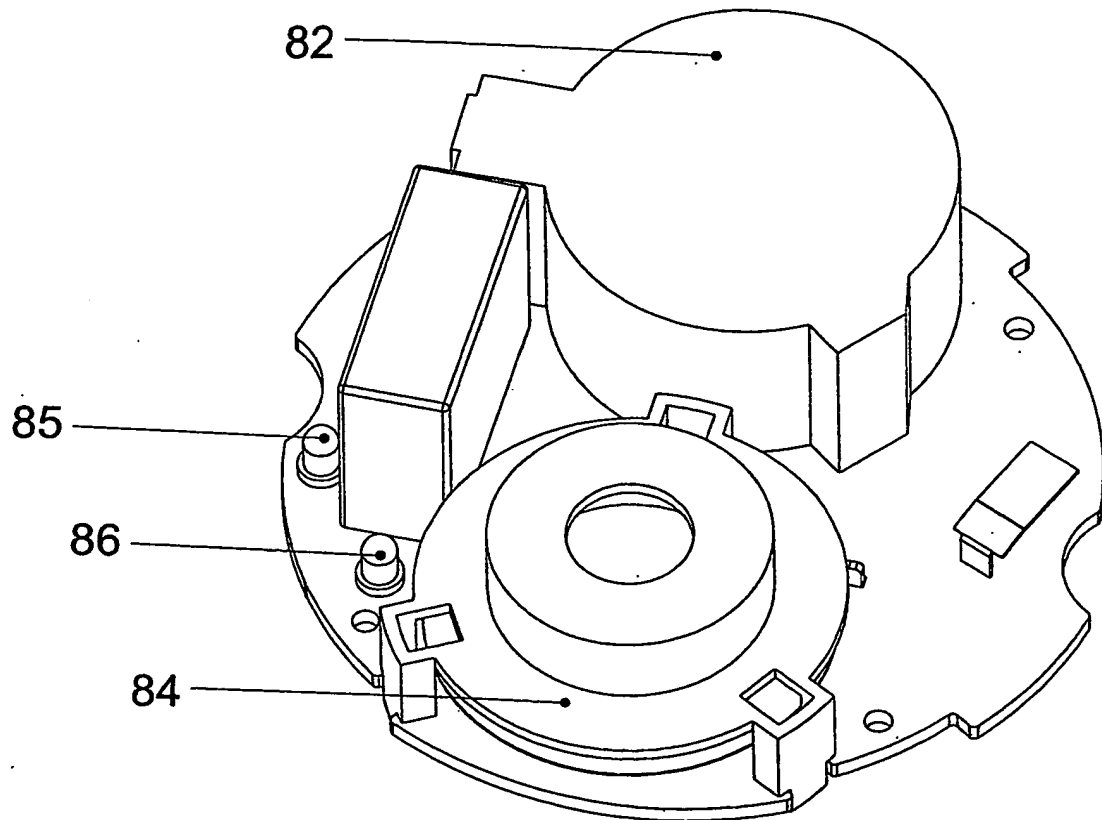
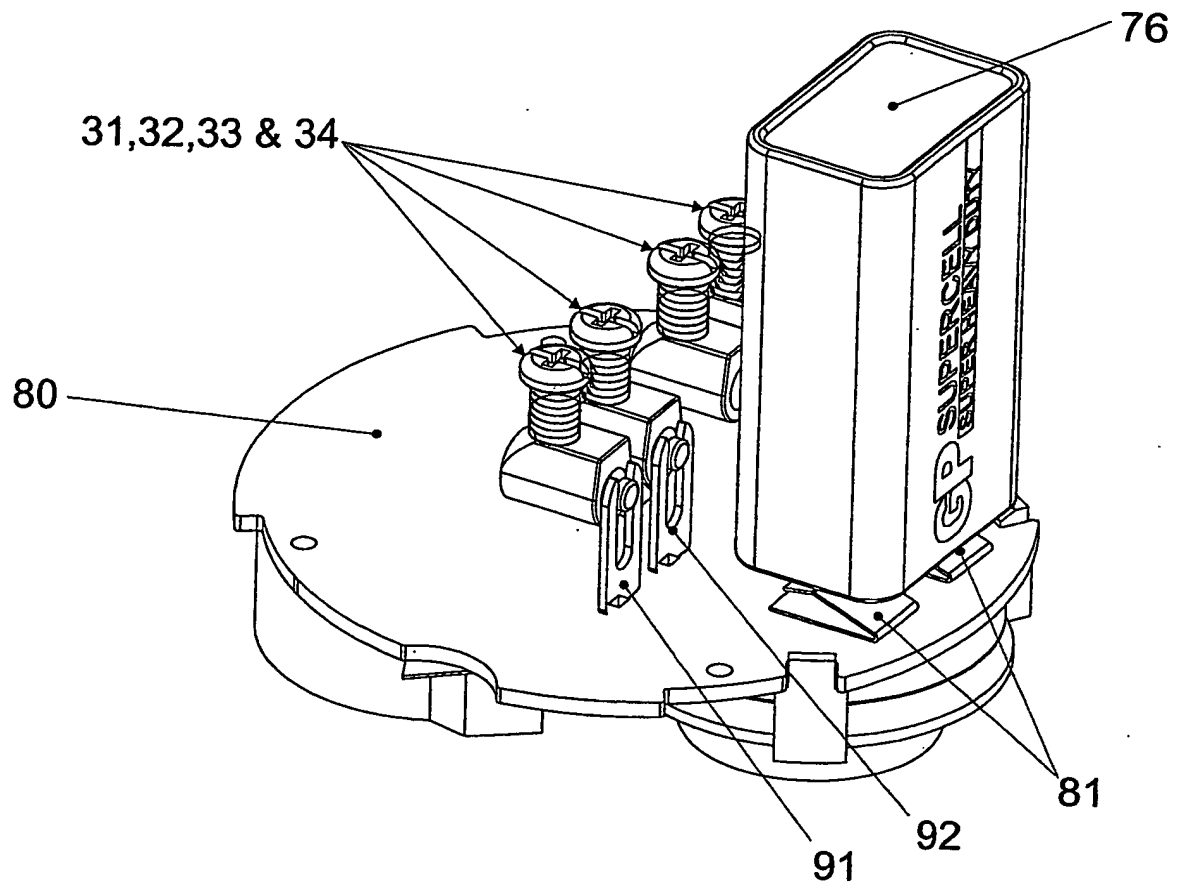


Fig 7

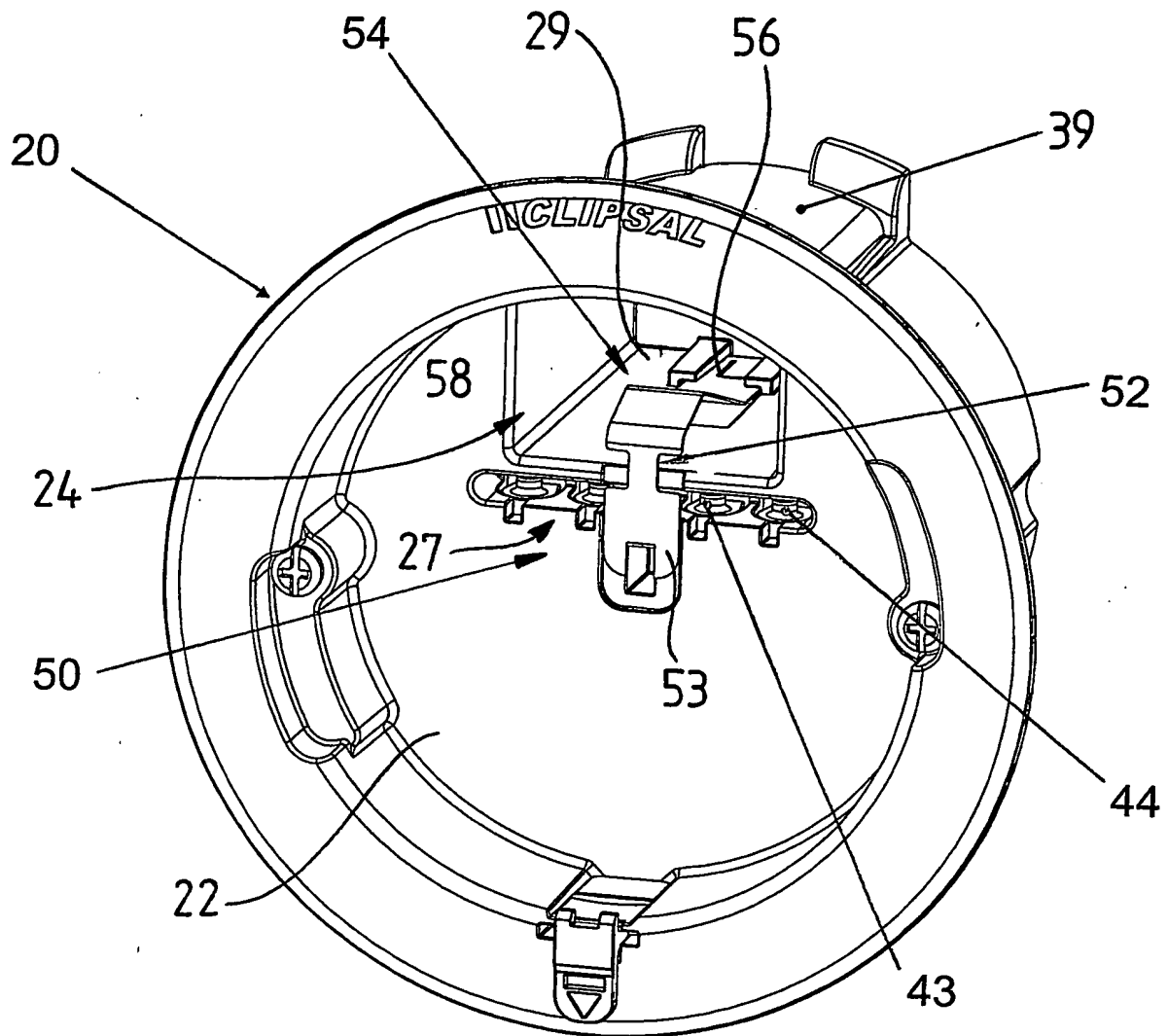
8/15

Fig 8

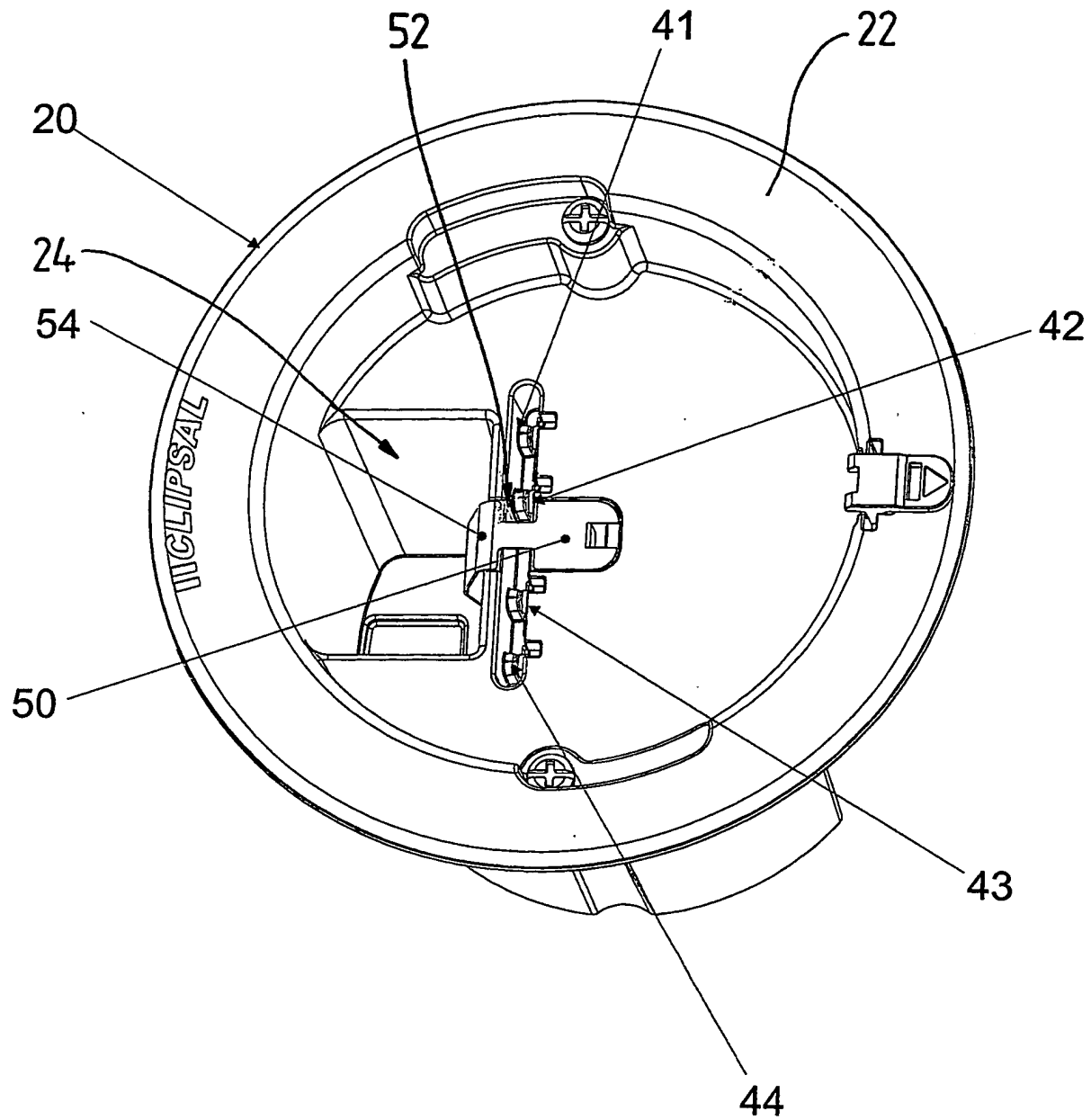
9/15

Fig 9

10/15

Fig 10

11/15

Fig 11

12/15

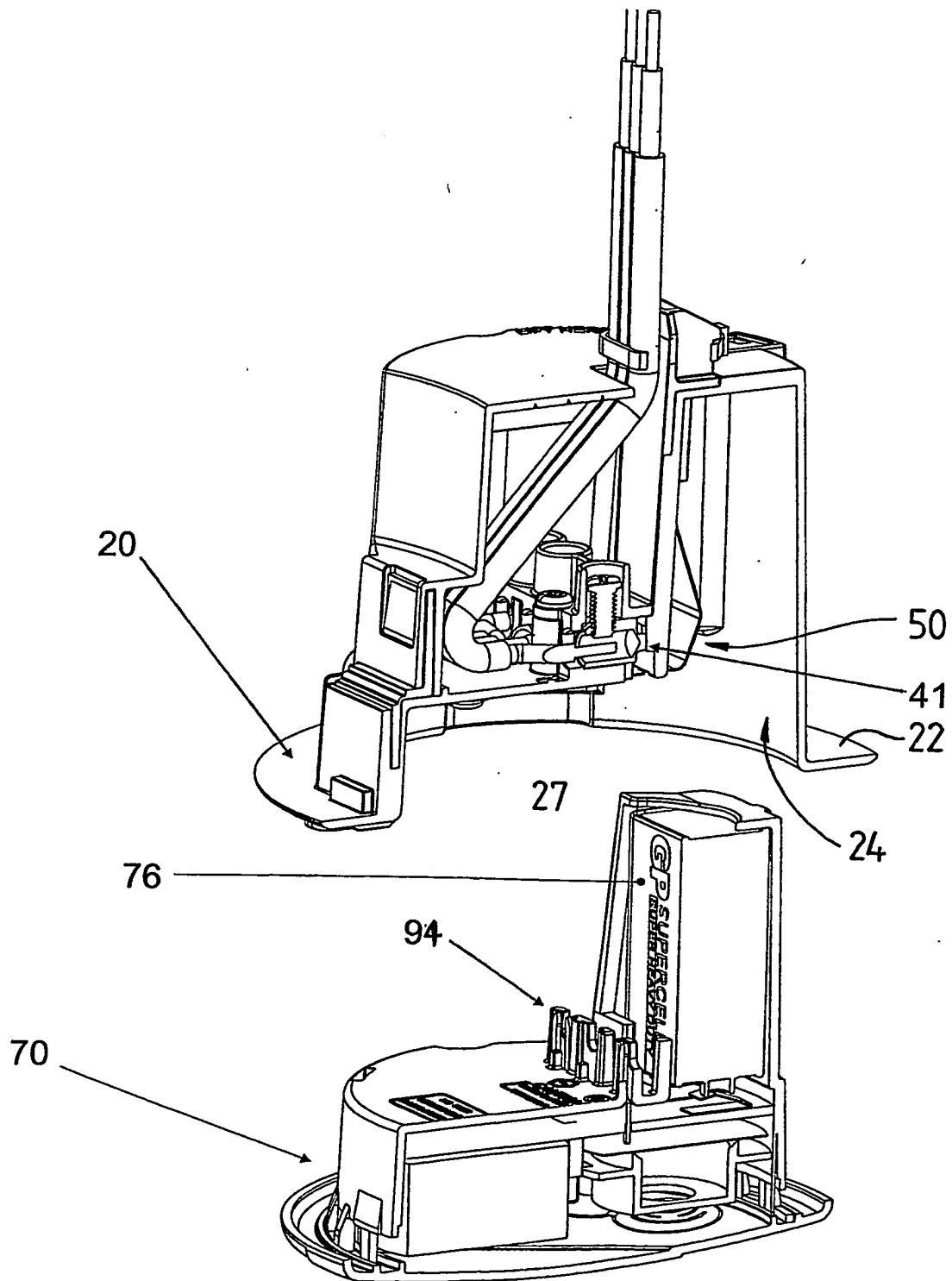
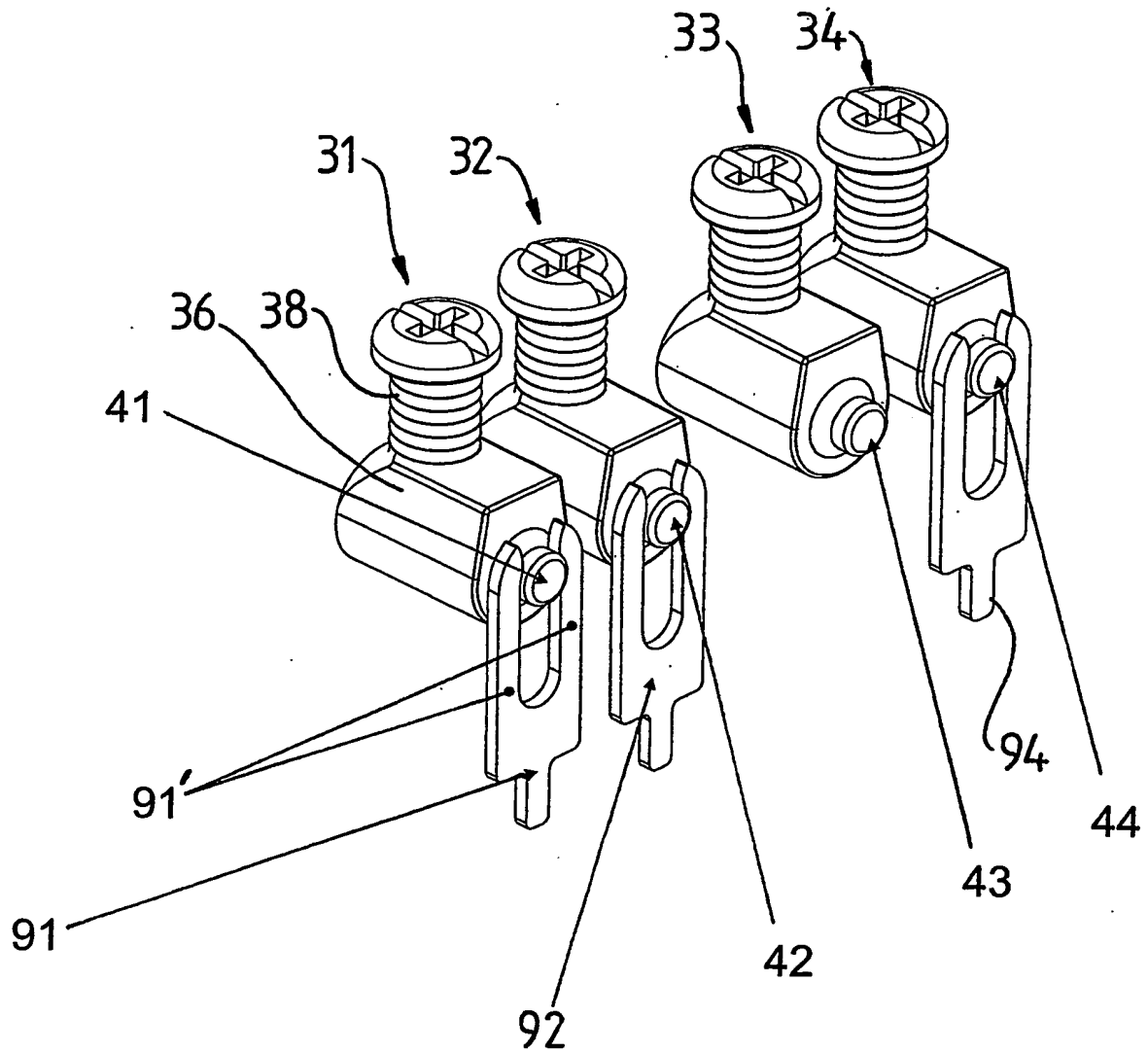
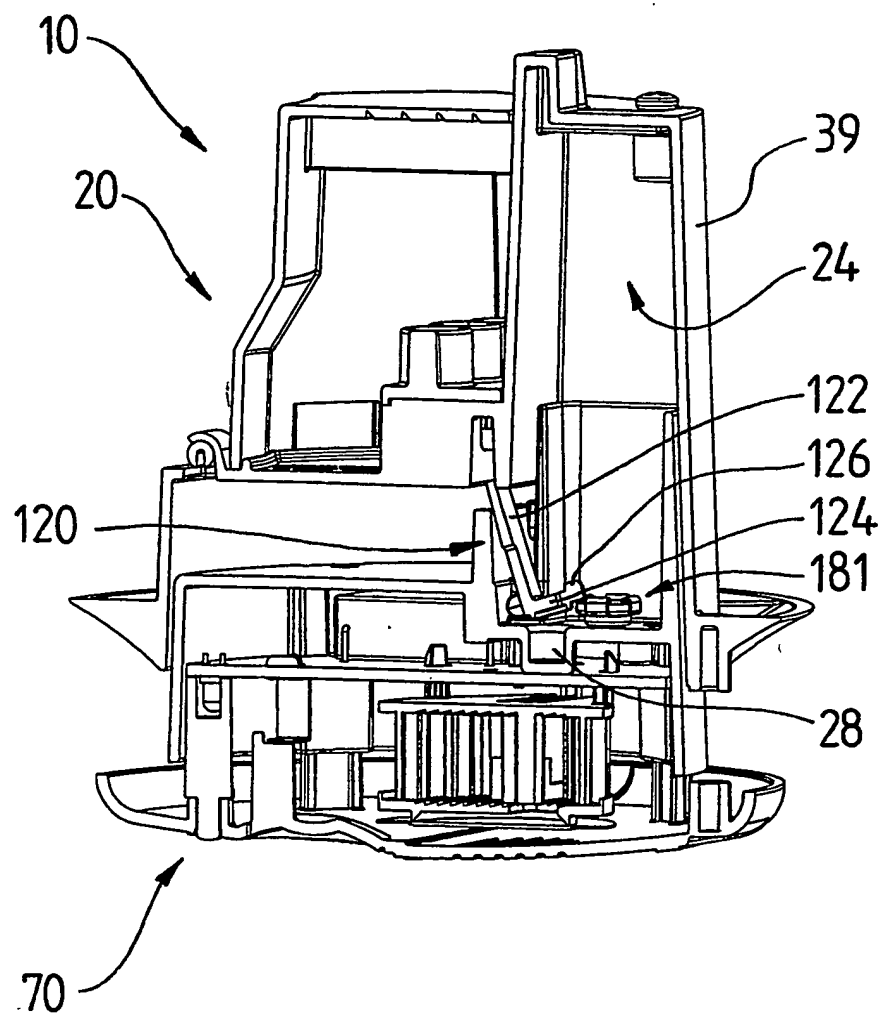


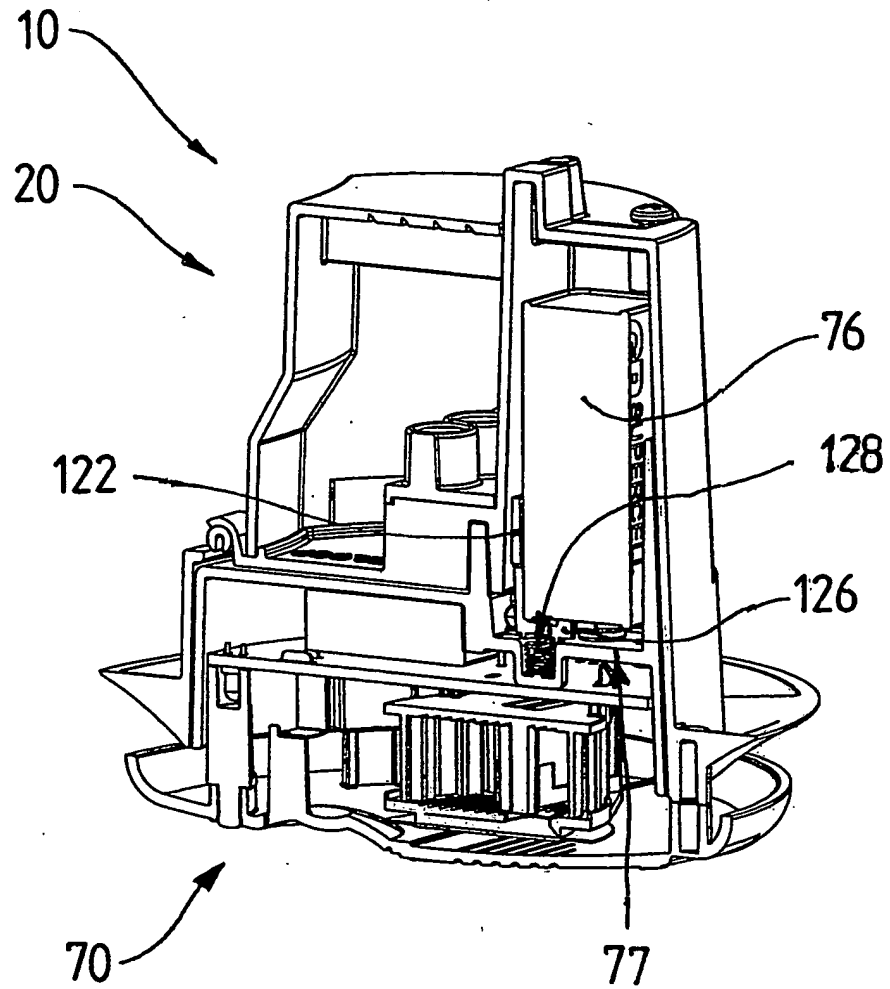
Fig 12

13/15

Fig 13

14/15

Fig 14

Fig 15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2003/001684

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. 7: G08B 17/10, H02H 1/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
USPTO and WPAT, using keywords and classmarks. Keywords include smoke, fire, carbon monoxide, alarm, detector, stand-by, spare, fall-back, batter, lockout, interlock, mains, power, chang+, replac+, remov+ and instal+.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AU 52088/98 A (Bessell) 23 July 1998	
A	GB 2221331 A (Kingston) 31 January 1990	
A	GB 2371666 A (Turner) 31 July 2002	

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

☒

See patent family annex

<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p>	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search
21 January 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

27 JAN 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE
PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA
E-mail address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au
Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer

DALE E. SIVER

Telephone No : (02) 6283 2196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2003/001684

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member	
AU	52088/98		
GB	2221331	AU	40595/89
		WO	9001201
GB	2371666		
END OF ANNEX			